The Middletown Transcript

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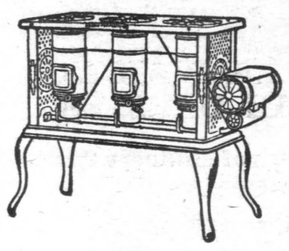
Put This Stove in Your Kitchen



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Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

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For rent, the Store and Dwelling and Stable located on the corner of Broad and Lake streets, Middletown, Del., now in the tenure of E. S. Collins. Possession March 25th, 1908.

A. G. Cox, Secretary,
Mutual Loan Association.

THE GAMBLER'S CHANCE.

Richard A. Canfield, the big New York gambler, who has recently been in the limelight of publicity because of a law-suit, puts the gaming proposition in unique form: "If you play with a gambler long enough," says Canfield, he is bound to win your money. He can't help but get it. When you play with me in round numbers you put up $100 and against that I put up $90. Now figure how long you can keep doing this. You may win my money now and then, you may break me temporarily, but as long as you play against me at the odds of 100 to 90 in the end I'll have your money.

Canfield ought to know. He is reputed to have made $5,000,000 in the gambling business. It is said he has not personally touched a card in twenty years. He intrusts the business of his establishment to subordinates and relies with mathematical certainty upon the returns. Canfield puts it very plainly. If you go into the gambler's game he has 100 chances to your 90, ten chances to your nine. If you stay in the game long enough—and the majority of the players do—he will get your pile. It is simply science, skill and luck pitted against absolute certainty. The end is known from the beginning.

That is where the average man who gambles makes his fundamental mistake. He imagines that good fortune will beat the law of mathematics. He bets on the theory that good playing and luck will enable him to overcome the stubborn fact that 10 is one more than 9. Canfield says what everyone ought to know: When you go up against the gambler's game you go up against a dead sure thing. The gambler's game is not "game of chance" at all. Chance has nothing to do with it. It is financial robbery done scientifically. Gambler Canfield's frank statement will have little effect, however. There will always be the man who fancies he can change 9 into a bigger figure than 10.

THE EDUCATED MAN

The most important part of education comes from intercourse with people. From this side comes the education in love and duty and service. The actions of people stimulate imitation and emulation. By these men grow in power and skill. From observation of the character of people men form ideals of character for themselves and are transformed thereby. Herein lies the consummate educative power in Christianity—the transforming power of the divine man.

According to this new idea, education is not merely receiving, but giving; not learning alone, but doing. The educated man is open eyed and open minded, quick to respond to influences from without, learning from all his experiences and growing in power as he grows in knowledge. Charles Kingsley said of his father that "he possessed every faculty but the faculty of using his faculties." He was not an educated man, although he was a learned one.

Education is an individual matter. No two men can be educated alike in manner or degree. They respond to different influences and grow in different ways. One becomes educated by way of schools and colleges and life, another by life alone. The measure or a man's education is the measure or his use in the world.—George W. Martin in Boston Globe.

THE APRIL AMERICAN BOY

The smiling, satisfied face which looks out from the front cover of the April *American Boy* is an index to the interesting, instructive and pleasing matter this number contains. Jimmy Jones, Pirate; Four Boys on the Mississippi; and That Dillingham Boy, continue to delight their readers. Mr. Weir's fine serial, Canal and Jungle, is regretfully concluded. Among the shorter stories are: The Poetry of how one man's heart was in his art; How Karl Got Even, is a humorous April 1st story, showing that the biters do get bitten sometimes, and Fooling Father, the moral of which is that fathers are not as often fooled as their sons think. Intersting articles are: A Poor Boy's Country; The Origin of Easter; The Devil's Bible; A Few Hints on Golf; The Boy on His Muscle; A Wonderful Educational Scheme; April in the Garden, and The Boys' Poultry Yard. The boys who desire to have clean, healthy bodies will find Talks with the Doctor; Some Secrets of Cleverness; and Destroyers of Boys, unusually interesting. Forty Stunts in Magic for Amateurs and Trapping Hints for Boys contain many things for boys who enjoy mystifying their friends and those who delight in capturing animals. Every one of the regular departments will well repay the reading of them. 82 illustrations. $1.00 a year. The Sprague Publishing Co. Detroit, Mich.

WHAT IT COSTS.

Very few people comparatively have any adequate idea of the immense cost of producing a modern daily newspaper, particularly in the large cities of the country. Some authentic figures on the subject have recently been made public and will doubtless occasion surprise to the uninformed. The "composition" (printers' weekly pay roll) for instance on the Baltimore American is $2,000; on the Boston Globe, $4,200; on the Globe Democrat, $3,000; on the New York Herald, $4,000; and other papers in proportion. Bills for special telegrams are another mig item of expense. On the Chicago Herald a few years ago they run to $4,500 per month; St. Louis Globe Democrat, $12,000; San Francisco Examiner, $8,000; Boston Herald, $6,000; and St. Louis Republic, $4,000. Then there is the white paper bill which is greater than the others combined. On the New York World it is said to run $700,000 per year and on the New York American about the same; on the Chicago News about $250,000 and on the Boston Globe and Herald about $350,000 each; on the Enquirer about $300,000, and on many other papers it runs from $100,000 to a quarter of a million dollars every twelve months.

POULTRY NOTES

The Bronze turkeys are the largest breed of the turkey family; the standard weight for cocks is thirty-six pounds for adult hens. Yet there are several breeders that are producing them over standard weight.

Perhaps a great many beginners in duck culture are not aware of the fact that as a rule ducks cease to be profitable as layers at from three to four years of age; at the same time there are exceptions to this rule.

The best method of preserving the poultry droppings for fertilizer is to mix it with land plaster or dry earth; the droppings should never be mixed with lime, but thoroughly mixed with dry earth, to prevent firing of small plants, in dry season.

It is useless to keep the turkey tom with the hens during the entire season, as one union of the sexes is sufficient to fertilize the eggs for one clutch of eggs, or until she has layed out her laying.

There is no definite time to be given for eggs to be fertile after mating. We have noticed if females are laying when the mating is made up, the third or fourth egg will be fertile, provided the male is a strong, vigorous, fellow. But if the hen is not laying, and does not lay for a week or so after mated, the first egg laid will usually be fertile.

The supposition that thunder injuriously affects eggs is fallacy, and has no foundation; no more than that cows have hollow horn or hollow tail. These are all superstitious ideas handed down from one generation to another.

It is a common thing for over fat hens to lay soft shelled eggs. Where fowls are supplied with a variety of foods, grit and water, and the hens continue to lay soft shelled eggs, you can safely reduce the food, and bring about a prompt correction. Some times it may be due to a diseased oviduct, but nine times out of ten it can be traced to over fat fowls.—J. C. Clipp, in the Indiana Farmer.

FEDERAL BUILDING FOR SMYRNA

Senator Harry A. Richardson has introduced in the United States Senate a bill providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a federal building for Smyrna. The bill calls for an appropriation not to exceed $40,000. In a letter to Smyrna Times, Senater Richardson says: "The measure will have my earnest attention and a strong effort will be made to get it favorably reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds."

The bill, which was read twice and referred to the committee above stated, is as follows: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the secretary of the treasury be, and is hereby authorized and directed to purchase or acquire, by condemnation proceedings or otherwise, a site for and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building including fire-proof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, complete, not to exceed the sum of forty thousand dollars." The bill is known as Senate Bill No. 6150.

A federal building for Smyrna has been talked of for several years. At the time an appropriation was granted Milford, Senator Allee succeeded in gaining recognition for Smyrna but the bill failed passage and was lost in the shuffle incident to the closing session of Congress. The announcement that Senator Richardson had taken up the subject with the intention of carrying it to a successful completion, cannot but be gratifying to every citizen of Smyrna, who sees the need of better postoffice quarters aside from the pride of having a handsome $40,000 federal building.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The Twenty-first Annual Convention of the Delaware State Sunday School Association will be held at Milford, Thursday and Friday, April 16th and 17th, 1908.

The session will be held in Avenue M. E. Church beginning Thursday morning and continuing through Friday evening.

Each Protestant Sunday School in the State is entitled to one elected delegate, and all State and County officers and all hundred presidents are delegates ex-officio. In addition to the delegates, it is expected that a large number of delegates will be present.

Milford is preparing to give a hearty welcome to this large body of Sunday School workers.

An interesting program is being prepared. Mrs. Mary Foster Bryner, a continent-wide Sunday School worker will be present. Two years ago Mrs. Bryner did convention work in Delaware, and all who heard her then will be glad of this opportunity to hear her again. Mrs. Bryner knows and she knows how to tell what she knows. Rev. A. M. Vivien of the Philadelphia conference, will give his great lecture on "Nerves, Habits, Character," on Friday afternoon. Leading Sunday School workers from all over the State will have place upon the program. Every phase of Sunday School work will be presented.

This convention will be a conference of devoted men and women who will catch new inspiration and return to their fields of work filled with new zeal, high hope and a holy ambition to do the most and best for the building up of His Kingdom in Delaware.

Captured an Eagle

While John B. Lewis, foreman for H. S. Hamm, near Dover, was attending, to stock early Sunday morning, he was startled to see a large eagle swoop down in the hog pound among a number of ferocious swine, which immediately attacked it. Lewis went to the eagle's rescue and secured it, after a battle with the hogs. It measured over six feet from tip to tip. It is thought the eagle was aiming for an adjoining pen containing over sixty lambs, but lighted in with the hogs instead.

WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28th, 1908.

THE President's last message to Congress will, in the estimation of the leaders of the party, go a long way to prove to the voters of the country the folly it would be to interrupt the great work in which the Republican party is engaged either by the election of a Democratic President and a Democratic House or by the nomination and election of a reactionary Republican candidate who would be obligated to the very men who procured his nomination to break away from the doctrines and policies of Roosevelt and to choose a different course. It is the knowledge that Governor Hughes cannot secure the nomination without obligating himself to the anti-Roosevelt faction in such a way as to render it impossible for him to carry on the work even along as radical lines as he might be disposed to, which makes the President regard the Governor's nomination as something to be averted at all costs, and as for the other candidates, or would be candidates, there is not one who is not opposed, in his heart, to the policies laid down by Mr. Roosevelt except, of course, Secretary Taft.

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The President's last message proposes things which he realizes cannot be accomplished at this session of Congress, but his long experience in the White House has taught him the futility of expecting Congress to do anything the first time it is suggested. Movements in Congress as among the people, must grow gradually. This is probably a wise dispensation of Evaluation for it gives time for all objections to arise and be considered and legislation to which objections are insurmountable can thus be rejected. Therefore, the President goes right on as if there were to be no end to his term, proposing arrangements for a revision of the tariff next spring, after the 4th of March, and urging other measures which he realizes will not be accomplished by this Congress, but in so doing he is counting all the time on the election of Judge Taft for he knows full well that if Mr. Taft succeeds him there will be no change of policy, no interregnum, and that the people will hardly appreciate there has been a change of administration.

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There is one feature of the President's message concerning which he is terribly in earnest. He would like to see the anti-trust law amended at this session, but he is doomed to be disappointed. Speaker Cannon has struck the first blow at the President's hope and it will probably prove a fatal one. He has referred the Hepburn bill to the committee on Judiciary, instead of to the committee on Interstate Commerce, of which Colonel Hepburn is the chairman. The make-up of the Judiciary committee is such that there is little hope of favorable action on the bill. Colonel Hepburn is too loyal to the Speaker to discuse his course frankly but he does not hesitate to declare that it is the rarest thing in the world for any three of the members of the Judiciary committee to hold the same view on anything, even the time of day. Of course Mr. Cannon appreciated this situation full well when he made the reference, but then Mr. Cannon has been opposed to any legislation except the Aldrich bill at this session and did not want the President to send in another message.

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The Aldrich bill has been debated in the Senate and passed. It would have passed much more promptly had not Senator La Follette refused to permit an unanimous consent to a day for a vote, which has always been the custom in the Senate, where no rule limiting debate, such as is possible in the House, is permitted. The purpose of the Senator from Wisconsin in refusing consent is not clear. He merely said he might want to talk some more—he has only talked all of three legislative days thus far—and did not want to be limited in any way.

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Practically all of the evidence regarding the locating of the armor belts on naval vessels is now in and it remains still an academic question as to whether that on the older naval vessels is too high or too low. There is much to be said on both sides and the average layman can probably never decide it to his own satisfaction, but it is a source of satisfaction to learn that all difficulty has been obviated with the more modern vessels by making the belt wider so that the experts are all agreed that with them there is no danger to fear regarding the location of this important protection.

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Your correspondent has just returned from a trip to New York where he was really amazed at the extent of the libels circulated concerning the President. It is safe to say that among the big business men in New York City every other one believes the stories, that Mr. Roosevelt is an immoderate drinker, that he is at least half crazy and that he is in a constant state of rage. Of course there is not the slightest foundation for any of these stories. There is no more abstenious man anywhere than the President. Who never drinks whiskey or strong drink of any kind.

Transplanting Trees.

In Revue Universelle, according to another foreign contemporary, there is a practical article of general interest on transplanting plants in full foliage at night. The results of some experiments by Rouault would make unnecessary the customary transplanting of deciduous trees in the fall or winter. He has found that trees may be transplanted in full foliage in May or June, with little or no injury, providing the process is carried on at night. This has been demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of some of the most prominent horticulturists of France.

THE TRANSCRIPT, $1 per year.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

What is the moral effect of Free Masonry, Odd Fellowship, Knights of Pythias and the numerous secret societies upon the home? Solomon, the wise man, said: "Discover not a secret to another," and he had good reasons for laying such an injunction, for in his time, as at the present, there were people too much disposed to tell all they knew. One half the trouble in every community, comes from the fact that so many people have not the capacity to keep their mouths shut. We have two ears but only one tongue which is suggestive of the fact that we should hear more than we tell. By the power of a secret divulged, families, churches, neighborhoods and even nations fly apart. By the power of a secret kept, great charities, reformatory movements and Christian enterprises may be advanced. It is an often discussed question whether associations that do not have their work with closed doors, and admit their members with pass words, and greet each other with a secret grip are right or wrong. Our answer is that it depends entirely upon the object for which they meet. If it is to pass the hours in revelry and obscene talk, or to plot trouble to the state, then we say with emphasis that it is wrong. But where the object is the improvement of the mind, the enlargement of the heart, the defense of the government, then we say with just as much emphasis that they are a blessing. There is no need that those who plan for right over wrong should publish to the world their intentions. Secrecy of plot and execution are wrong only when the object and ends are nefarious. Every family is a secret society, every business firm and every banking institution. Then men who have no capacity to keep a secret are unfit for positions of trust anywhere. Secret societies have done inculculable good. Some of the secret societies have poured a very heaven of sunshine and benediction into the home of suffering. Some of them are founded in fidelity to good citizenship and the Bible. Christ has given us a rule by which we may judge, not only all individuals, but all secret societies, "By their fruits ye shall know them." Bad societies make bad men. Good societies make good men. A bad man will not stay in a good society and a good man will not stay in a bad society. Test these societies by two or three rules. Their influence on home. That wife soon loses her influence over her husband who looks upon all evening absence as an assault on domesticity. That wife who becomes jealous of her husband's attention to art, or literature, or religion, or charity is breaking her own sceptre of conjugal power. But let no man sacrifice home life to secret society life, as some do. Some men are as genial as angels at the society room and as ugly as sin at home.

ALL STEEL PASSENGER TRAIN

The first to be completed of the order for 200 all-steel passenger cars placed by the Pennsylvania Railroad last year has just been placed in service between New York and Philadelphia. The coach is seventy feet long in length and is the heaviest car of its kind which has been built. Aside from the mahogany window sash and seat frames, there is no wood whatever in it. It is as nearly fire-proof and collision-proof as in the present state of the art it is possible to make it.

The car, which is No. 1652, seats eighty-eight persons. Its total weight is 116,000 pounds, fifty-three ton, but it is hoped to reduce this figure in later designs, as the standard modern coach weighs only 84,900 pounds. For every passenger carried the new coach has 1,300 pounds of open hearth steel and each truck weighs 12,500 pounds.

The feature of construction, the factor which secures the car against the danger of collision is a control by nineteen inches deep extending throughout the length of the coach. To further insure the car against collapsing, its frame structive has been built upon the principle of the cantilever bridge, suspended on the trucks as piers. A coupler of a new type, stronger than anything used before, has been designed for this car to avoid any possibility of breakage and the resulting parting of trains.

The floor is of magnesium cement, laid on corrugated iron, and the coach is lighted by electricity, derived from train generators of storage batteries. The heating and ventilating of the car are upon the most improved principles.

The coach was built in the Pennsylvania's own shops at Altoona, and is one of the order for 200 all-steel passenger cars, of which twenty-five are to be built at Altoona, ninety by the American Car and Foundry Company and eighty-five by the Pressed Steel Car Company. It is the declared policy of the Pennsylvania to have all future passenger equipment of all steel construction.

WILL BE A POLITICIAN.

One of our exchanges tells of an old German who had a boy of whom he was very proud, and decided to find out the trend of his mind. He adopted a novel method by which to test him. He slipped into the boy's room one morning and placed on his table a bottle of whiskey, a Bible and a silver dollar. Now, said he, "when dot boy comes in if he takes dot dollar he's going to be a beeznis man; if he takes dot Bible he's going to be a preacher; if he takes dot whiskey he's no good, and going to be a drunkard." Then he hid behind a door to see which his son would choose. In came the boy whistling. He ran up to the table picked up the Bible and put it under his arm, then snatched up the bottle, took two or three drinks, picked up the dollar and put it in his pocket, and went out smacking his lips. The Dutchman poked his head out from behind the door and exclaimed: "Mein Got, he is going to be a bolitician."

Before placing your order for lumber in either small quantities or car load lots, call and let me quote prices.

H. C. JONES,
Middletown, Del.

USEFUL THINGS TO KNOW

Burns should be treated with oil mixed with limewater if procurable, and flour, which is easily to be had anywhere, is good, the object to cover the surface of the burn and prevent the air affecting it.

To remove ink stains from the hands with oxalic acid put an ounce of the crystals in a pint bottle and fill up with water. Mark the bottle plainly with the name and also the word "Poison." Wet a piece of cloth with the acid solution and rub the stained places. Use a pointed orange wood stick beneath the nails. Follow with a thorough washing in clear water.

Besides great anxiety sickness in the house causes a great deal of extra work. In any disease accompanied by fever arises the complication of how to keep ice water always at hand, so at any minute the patient may have a refreshing drink. It is very tiring for the nurse to run down several flights of steps to the refrigerator, to say nothing of the invaled who is apt to be restless and exacting, and the long wait on the overwrought imagination makes her feel as if she was being neglected. The following method for keeping ice upstairs is very good and shows how besides being reading matter a newspaper can be turned into a very useful article. One often wonders if the ancient Romans who first introduced the daily journal ever realized to how many uses it was going to be put and what they would think if they could look, on the present generation and see the thrifty housewife rolling up carpets with it to keep out the moths and covering the pantry shelves.

Fill a pitcher with ice and water and set in the center of a newspaper, then gather the four corners at the top, bringing the ends tightly together. Place a rubber band around them to hold close and exclude air. A pitcher of ice water treated in this manner will stand all night with scarcely a perceptible melting of ice.

Tea leaves should never be used for sweeping purposes until they have been well rinsed in several changes of water. This succeeds in extracting any remains of coloring matter, which would otherwise have the effect of staining the wool of the carpet.

To make bread raspings with little trouble, crusts of bread should first be well browned in the oven and then passed through the mincer. Crumbs, whether dried or toasted, must always be kept in stoppered bottles.

When not in use, hot-water bottles should be inflated with air and screwed up tightly so that the sides do not adhere to each other. The India rubber will last much longer if this is preserved in whenever the bottle is put away even for a day or two.

To remove ink stains from cloth, rub thoroughly with boiled rice. If the stains have become dry, it may be necessary to repeat.

For lime water, cover a piece of lime the size of an egg with a quart of cold water, stir well, let settle, pour off the clear water and bottle.

The heels of rubber shoes will not wear out so quickly if pieces are cut from the old rubbers and fitted in the heels of the new ones. They should be glued in firmly.

Sewing needles if left undisturbed in the flannel leaves of the needle book are often rusted by the sulphur used in preparing the flannel. Use chamois skin instead.

For light pot-pie dumplings have a steamer made to fit inside the pot just reaching the liquor which will boil up and over but not submerge them.

The cord for sewing on shoe buttons may not be familiar to everyone. It is found in the shoe department and consists of a long strong black cord, at one end of which there is fastened a needle. One cord sews the buttons on two shoes.

Rinsing rice through two hot waters removes the starch as well as several cold water bathe.

A lump of cut sugar in the teapot will prevent stain if the tea is spilled and will not perceptibly affect the taste.

THE TRANSCRIPT, $1.00 per year.

UPHOLDS SUMMER SCHOOLS

State Board of Education Endorses County 'Superintendents Enterprise

DOVER, DEL., MARCH 28.—Because of the dearth of capable public school teachers both white and black, and, particularly the negro teachers, since the establishment of compulsory education, the State Board of Education sat here until evening, with Governor Lea presiding, considering how to equip more and better pedagogues. It was explained that when teachers are finally secured for the negro schools, and many with low examination marks have to be passed, then if there is any sickness or incapacity among them, schools have to be adjourned.

President W. C. Jason of the State College for Colored Students at Dover was called before the board and the distinguished negro instructor agreed to support a movement to establish a summer normal school at the college settlement during the month of August, for prospective teachers. The board, by unanimous vote, passed a motion favoring a summer school of normal methods at the State College. It was shown that board could be secured there for four or five weeks at $10 or $12, which the applicants, of whom there are already twenty, would have to pay. The instructors, however, will have to be paid by some private contribution or fund.

The State Board also adopted this resolution, which is most significant, after the warm discussion of summer schools during the last heated term:

Resolved, that it is the sense of the State Board of Education that the summer normal schools be continued under conditions previously existing."

All three county superintendents were present when the resolution was adopted and seemed highly gratified with the board's unsolicited endorsement.

It was expected that the Board would revise the curriculum of all the public schools of the State and adopt a new series of text books throughout, and with this in view a third "house" full of book agents reported for business at the State House. The agents wore their smartest new spring outfits and carried plenty of good cigars, for the State of Delaware pays well and promptly for her books the moment they get listed on the roll of accepted text books.

The meeting, however, appointed a special committee to go carefully over the old curriculum and systematize and revise and modernize itand report the new curriculm at a special meeting of the board to be held on April 24, in Dover. The special committe consists of Secretary of State J. L. Cahall, State Auditor T. C. Roe, Colonel Theodore Townsend, Andrew Eliason of Mt. Pleasant and Everett Hickman of Frankford.

FIRE AT BRIDGEVILLE.

BRIDGEVILLE, DEL., March 27th.—The crate and basket factory of Layton and Owens located near the depot, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The fire was discovered at about 2 o'clock by the engineer of a south bound freight train who aroused the town by blowing the engine whistle.

Owing to inflammable character of the building and contents the fire soon destroyed the operating factory, but by the almost superhuman efforts of a citizen's fire brigade the fire was confined to this building and with the exception of a carload of crates on a side track and some piles of lumber it was the only property destroyed. The offices of the firm and storage houses containing about $17,000 worth of lumber were saved. The estimated loss is $13,000, no insurance.

The origin of the fire is unknown. The watchman, George Reynolds, states that he had made the rounds but a few minutes before the fire was discovered and on his return from the engine room, where he had been attending to the furnaces, the entire front of the building was in flames. The fire will throw 317 persons out of employment and is a severe blow at this time as the firm was crowded with orders.

The members of the firm, R. R. Layton and Charles Owens, state that they will at once rebuild and hope to have the factory in operation in four weeks. The business which was the leading one of its kind in the Peninsula, was established by the present proprietors in 1889 and the first year did a business of $25,000. Last year the business transacted was, $350,000 and this year would have exceeded 500,000.

ENGLAND SAYS NO ALUM IN FOOD

and strictly prohibits the sale of alum baking powder—

So does France
So does Germany

The sale of alum foods has been made illegal in Washington and the District of Columbia, and alum baking powders are everywhere recognized as injurious.

To protect yourself against alum, when ordering baking powder,

Say plainly—

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

and be very sure you get Royal.

Royal is the only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar. It adds to the digestibility and wholesomeness of the food.

THE LOST MELODEON

BY C. A. STEPHENS

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK]

A reed instrument like a melodeon is hardly adapted to Terpsichorean strains. But those loggers contrived to dance to it. Of the thirty men at this camp, twenty-four were French Canadians, and there were two among them who could play it. They played everything on it, including jigs of quickest time and wildest movement.

Really, the pleasure those loggers took from it was worth the price of the melodeon—although it would have been hard to bring the bereaved scholars in Number 11 to think so. We were filled with anger, and found no consolation. Master Pearsons, too, was quite as inconsolable. He missed the melodeon sadly.

Worse even than the loss was the sense of being completely baffled as to who had taken it or where it had gone. Several of us attempted to enact the role of detectives. We scrutinized that brass jacket button, and even interviewed clothing dealers and tailors at the three villages nearest to us. We also sent two of the older girls to make secret inquiries over in Number 9 as to all the jackets worn by the boys there.

But we gained no clue. Newman and Alfred kept quiet; and as no one else knew anything about it, there was nothing to leak out.

The button was Alfred Battellow's, but as he lived in another district and at a distance, and did not wear that jacket afterward, suspicion never fell on him.

There were numbers of false clues. We heard of several melodeons being sold in other towns round about; but on obtaining particulars, they all proved different from ours. The conclusion finally settled on was that some of the Number 9 boys had taken the melodeon out of spite, and buried it, burned it, or cut a hole in the ice of the lake and sunk it.

After a hilarious winter at the lumber-camp, the melodeon migrated over the border. In the latter part of March, when their winter's work was done, and the Canadian loggers were ready to return to their homes, a discussion arose as to who should have the instrument. For they had regarded it as a present to them. Six of them at last packed it on a hand-sled and hauled it away to a little settlement, called Black Lake, in the Province of Quebec, thirty or forty miles above the boundary.

At Black Lake, or else in the neighboring hamlet of Garthby, there was a public school, then recently established under the Dominion school system, where the children received instructions in French. The school was in charge of a young lady from Sorel, named Marie Ladoucier, who had some proficiency in music.

Several of the lumbermen were admirers of Mademoiselle Ladoucier, and it came about ere long that our lost melodeon was installed at this little French schoolhouse, where for three months it gave unbounded satisfaction, morning, noon and night, as well as at evening meetings of the French people. They knew nothing of its previous history, and had no idea but that it was honestly come by.

Not till August did so much as a lisp reach us as to its whereabouts. French-Canadians at this time had begun to come down over the border, to work not only at lumber camps, but on farms. In July that summer one of these same young men from Black Lake called at our place, looking for a job during the haying season. We hired him, and he was with us four weeks. His name was Benoit Lecharme.

He could speak a little English, and as the melodeon was the subject of occasional conversation, he heard of it. It was recalled afterward that he asked a great many questions about it—how it looked, where it was bought, what maker's name was on the front of it, and so forth. Probably he surmised that this was the melodeon that had appeared at the lumber-camp, and been carried to Black Lake.

But if so he, was discreet. He said nothing, and at last went home to Canada without dropping a hint. Perhaps he wished first to make sure, before saying anything; perhaps he desired to talk it over with Mademoiselle Ladoucier.

One night about a fortnight after Lecharme left us, as we were sitting down to our five o'clock supper, a sudden jingling and rattling out in the yard came to us through the open windows; and glancing out we espied the oddest outfit ever seen in that place.

There were two little black, shaggy horses with brass-mounted harness, collar and hames, attached to a queer vehicle, half-cart, half-wagon. There was a box in the back of it, on which perched a black-haired boy wearing a fur cap—although this was August! On the seat in front, holding the reins, was an older boy, dressed in much the same way; and beside him sat a young woman, apparently nineteen or twenty years old, soberly dressed in black, except for her hat, which was adorned with bright red roses and a profusion of light green ribbon.

The entire "rig" wore an aspect so foreign to Maine that we all rose hastily from the table; and my cousin Addison went out at once to see what was wanted.

For a moment or two not a word was said. Our visitors seemed at a loss how to make known their business. It was the young lady who spoke first, choosing her words carefully, and attempting to speak slowly and very distinctly, as if she had already rehearsed in her mind what she meant to say.

Good afternoon! she said. Ees thees the farm fere Meester Benoit Lecharme did labor for to make the hay four week ago?

Yes; Lecharme worked here, Addison replied.

Eet was then here at your school that a seraphine was los' las' weenter? the young lady went on slowly to ask.

Well—yes. We lost a melodeon, Addison explained; and we all pricked up our ears, although we had never heard a melodeon called by that name before.

Eet ees the same, then! continued the young woman. We have bring eet back to you.

Why, how did you come to have it? cried Addison, in astonishment. You do not live here, do you?

No, m'sieu. We leef in Canada. I am the school-teacher at Garthby. Las' spring some lumbermans bring this seraphine to us from their camp in the woods. They think eet ees their own. We have eet then in our schoolhouse; and we have play eet in our school effery day.

Well, well, well! cried Addison.

But now, our visitor continued, Benoit he com' back, and he say this seraphine, eet ees not for us. Eet ees stole by some bad peoples. So we bring eet back.

I am the school-teacher at Garthby, she explained again. My name ees Marie Ladoucier. And these boys are my pupeels. This one ees Marc Cassandiere and this Cyrile Joigneaux. We have com' to bring the maylodayon back to you.

There was no mistaking the honesty and good intentions of this young French schoolmistress and her two pupils. We made them welcome, and entertained them for the night. In fact, they remained three days.

We found Mademoiselle Ladoucier a very amiable, well-educated young woman, high-minded, and worthy to be a teacher. The two French boys could not speak English, but had a good time, nevertheless. All the scholars in the district came to call on them.

We set up the melodeon, and held a musical jubilee over its return. Despite its peregrinations, it seemed to be uninjured. Mademoiselle Ladoucier played very well; and she sang several French school songs.

She informed us that the young lumbermen who carried the melodeon to Canada had been afraid, when they learned that it was stolen, that we might have them put under arrest if they came to Maine with it. They all desired her to take it back to us, because she could speak English, and make us understand the circumstances.

During the three days of their visit, Mademoiselle Ladoucier came to know all the young people of the place—and thereby hangs a little romance, which, however, need not be entered on here.

So, after all the dreadful suspicions which had filled our minds, the melodeon came back, safe and sound. In truth, the world is never half so bad as some persons think it. Despite our dark suspicious, the young people in Number 9—all but one—were quite innocent of any wrong-doing; and these youthful Canadians had taken great pains to restore our property as soon as they learned of our loss.

A MOTHER'S LOVE

Few people stop to think that their individual happiness is not dependent on outside circumstances. A habit of happiness can be cultivated, like any other habit, and just as successfully. Happiness is as much a duty as cleanliness and morality. The cheerful, hopeful temper, which refuses to let itself be harrowed up, it is everyone's duty to cultivate. There is a beautiful legend that at creation's dawn an angel came down to earth, seeking something to take back with it to heaven. It returned with a bouquet of flowers, a baby's smile, and a mother's love. When it reached the pearly gates of Paradise again, the flowers had withered, the baby's smile vanished, but the mother's love was found to be as pure and eternal as the waters that flowed by the heavenly throne, and all the angels exclaimed: "There is nothing on earth pure enough for heaven but a mother's love."

Fifty-Three Sundays.

There will be fifty-three Sundays in this year, an occurrence that will not happen again for 110 years. This extra Sunday can be utilized in attending church, calling on your best girl, reading the scripture, playing with the children, breaking in a two-year-old colt or some other way. One hundred and ten years from this date you will probably be paying the penalty or enjoying the pleasures of the method in which you choose to spend this extra Sunday.

Who Will Try it?

Let a young man of twenty years of age put twenty dollars at interest, instead of expending it for tobacco. Then, at the beginning of the next year repeat it, and include also the principle and interest of the preceding year, and thus continue to do from year to year, until he is seventy; the amount he would realize would exceed thirty thousand dollars. How many of our young men will try it?

As Others see Her

A Chinaman's version of the American school teacher.

Teachee teachee
All day teechee
Night markee papers
Nervous all creepy
No one kissee
No one hugee
Poor old maidee
No one lovee

M. BANNING,
East Main St.
DEALER IN FINE
GROCERIES!
Dry Goods, Oil Cloth, Matting, etc.

Spring-time is here and the house-wives are thinking of housec leaning, and we are ready to help them out with new matting and oilcloth. Several patterns to select from. We can furnish them at old prices.

Also a lot of new musins, long-cloth, Persian lawn, India linen, etc., at a lower price than last year.

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We have a larger stock of new seeds than ever before, in both package and bulk.

We are paying special attention to our line of Foreign and Domestic fruits; Southern and local vegetables.

Have you tried a package of Foulds' macaroni, spagetti, vermicello and egg noodles?

Also a complete assortment of goods usually kept in a first-class store.

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Middletown, - - Del.
Phone 60.

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You are going to have done this Summer?

Call and let me give you an estimat before you give your order. I am in a position to give you the very best materials in all branches of the plumbing trade. All work guaranteed to be satisfactory. I can do your

PLUMBING, STEAM FITTING, Pump and Well Work,

Or furnish you with a
"BUTLER" Wind Mill
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If you need anything in my line, a postal card will bring me to your home.

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JOHN B. SPICER,
P. O. Box 81,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

REGISTER'S ORDER.

OFFICE OF REGISTER OF WILLS, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DEL., Mar. 3, 1908.

Upon the application of Ellen Bradley Administratrix of Emily Whitlock late of St. Georges Hundred, in said county, deceased, it is ordered and directed by the Register of Wills that the Administratrix aforesaid give notice of granting of Letters of Administration upon the estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of such letters in six of the most public place of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the estate to present the same, or abide by an act of Assembly in such case made and provided; and also cause the same to be inserted within the same period in the Middletown Transcript a newspaper published in Middletown, Delaware, and to be continued therein ten times.

Given under the hand and seal of office of the Register of Wills aforesaid, at Wilmington, in New Castle County aforesaid, the day and year above written.

(Seal)

FRANCIS M. WALKER, Register of Wills.

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration were in due form of law granted unto the undersigned, on the Third day of March A. D. 1908, and that all persons having claims against the estate of the deceased must present the same, duly attested, to said Administratrix, on or before the Third day of March, 1909, or abide the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

ELLEN BRADLEY
Administratrix.

Address,
Martin B. Burris, Esq.,
Attorney-at-Law,
Middletown, Delaware.

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Oysters—Fried, Stewed, panned or raw. Also in any quantity for family use.

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Candies of the first quality as well as the cheaper kinds.

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NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED!

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1907 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF GEORGE M. D. HART, IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,
SATURDAYS,
APRIL 4, 11, 18 and 25, 1908.
From 1 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

An abatement of 5 per centum will be allowed on all taxes paid during the month of August.

WILLIAM C. MONEY,
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

Learn Telegraphy Send us $2.95 and we will send you a complete learners outfit, including high class sounder and key and book of instructions for self teaching.
Atlantic Telegraph Institute, Laurel, Del.

REGISTER'S ORDER.

REGISTER OF WILLS OFFICE, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DEL., Jan. 15, 1908.

Upon the application of Merritt N. Willits Administrator of William H. Dockerty late of St. Georges Hundred, in said county, deceased, it is ordered and directed by the Register of Wills that the Administrator aforesaid give notice of Letters of Administration upon the estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of such Letters in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the estate to present the same, or abide by an act of Assembly in such case made and provided; and also cause the same to be inserted within the same period in THE MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, a newspaper published in Middletown, Del., and to be continued therein two months.

Given under the hand and seal of office of the Register of Wills aforesaid, at Wilmington, in New Castle County aforesaid, the day and year above written.

(SEAL)

FRANCIS M. WALKER, Register of Wills.

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration were in due form of law granted unto the undersigned on the Sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1908, and that all persons having claims against the estate of the deceased must present the same, duly attested to the said Administrator on or before the Sixteenth day of January 1909, or abide the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

MERRITT N. WILLITS,
Administrator.

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Middletown, Delaware.

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NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
OF
St. Georges Hundred!

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1906 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at the office of

JOSEPH H. ENOS, IN ODESSA,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22d, 1908
From 9.00 A. M. to 12.00 M.

AT HENRY CLEAVER'S STORE, IN PORT PENN,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22d, 1908
From 1 P. M. to 4 P. M.

and at the County Tax Collector's Office, South Broad street, Middletown, Del., every Saturday during the month of April from 9 A. M., to 4 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January five per centum thereof shall be added thereto.

WALTER BEASTEN,
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred.

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